

DAILY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN AND G. P. BUELL, Editors.]

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VOLUME IV.

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DOLLARS AND A HALF DOLLAR A MONTH, AND ONE DOLLAR
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ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

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B. S. GOODE, (SUCCESSOR TO LANGS-
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and supplies, and are always ready to
receive orders from all parts of the country.

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C. W. MAYER, late of New York, have
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DAILY SENTINEL

W. J. BROWN AND G. P. BUELL, Editors.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 17, 1855

Legislative Summary.

Friday Feb. 16.—SENATE—Reports were made against the passage of the following bills; to authorize guardians to mortgage the real estate of their wards and to borrow money for their education and maintenance; to confirm title to real estate in certain cases; to legalize transactions had under the R. S. of 1852, and the acts of 1853, before the same came in force, all of which were concurred in. Several bills were introduced and passed to a second reading. The resolution adopted yesterday, making the Bank question the special order for every afternoon until disposed of, was reconsidered and laid on the table. A message from the Governor announced that he had signed and approved the Temperance Bill. Bills passed: to amend the act for the more uniform mode of doing township business; to legalize the filing of original articles of corporate associations; relating to the reversal of judgments against convicts in the State Prison; authorizing the surrender of the certificates of State Stock; to amend section 41 of the act to regulate the sale of Swamp Lands. The Bill to provide compensation to the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts was lost on its final passage.

In the afternoon nothing of importance was done; several bills were reported back and one introduced. A petition on the subject of a Bank with branches was referred.

House—The bill, allowing railroads to change their daps, was indefinitely postponed. A bill was reported to all: the Masonic order to build a monument on the battle ground of Tippecanoe by an appropriation of ten thousand dollars. A resolution was offered instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill prohibiting the use of the common jails for the purpose of confining persons arrested as fugitives under the fugitive slave law, and laid on the table. *Ayes 46; noes 33.* Most of the day was occupied in reading bills a third time. See lists of bills passed.

Who will be Senator?

Who will not be, is a question much easier answered. We think we can safely say that no Democrat or Whig can or will be elected. No man, who in the last Presidential election supported either of the great national candidates, will receive the vote of the present General Assembly. The fusion party controlled by the Whig element, would, should they meet in caucus, nominate either Sol Merrell, J. G. Marshall or G. S. Orth, but neither of those gentlemen can be elected. The reason is obvious. They are Whigs. Their fusion robes are very thin and frail. The cords that bind them to this new party are weak and brittle. The first clarion shout to arms,—the first notes of the old battle cry would shatter their feathers like flax before the scorching blaze. Fusion Democrats will not trust them. They would be silly if they did. The name of Whig will kill them. In vain may they attempt to assume the time-honored name of Republican. The stain will stick like bird lime. There is no laver of political re-generation that can wash out the spot-Democrats, who in the last election abandoned their party and their faith, have one of three things to do!

First.—To go over soul and body to the whig party.

Second.—Return to their former faith and practice, and be, again, good Democrats.

Third.—Stand on their own platform and force the scattered and peeled hosts of whig-gory to come to them.

The latter is their policy. So far in other States, it has been successful. It will no doubt succeed in Indiana, if there is an election for United States Senator by joint vote. This Republican organization is essentially sectional. War on our section of the Union, and its constitutional institution is then cured. No more slave States, no more slave territory, abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories, and the repeal of the fugitive slave law, is their platform.

Let us review their late triumphs. This party in Massachusetts threw overboard Julius Rockwell, a Whig, sound and national, and compelled the old guard, the friends of Webster, Winthrop, Everett and Choate to rally under the black flag of Abolitionism and elect Henry Wilson, an old line Abolitionist, of the most ultra school.

In Wisconsin the same means produced the same result. The old Clay and Webster Whigs, like Captain Scott's Coon, came down when they found Charles Durkee after them, and cordially uniting to elect a man to the U. S. Senate, whose whole life had been a continual scene of hostility towards their favorite schemes of Bank, Tariff, &c. They were willing to elect a free trade Abolitionist, rather than support a national Democrat. A few Abolitionists whipped them in.

In Iowa, Col. Fitz Henry Warren, the champion of Whiggery in sunshine and in cloud, was the choice of the old line Whigs, but seven ultra Abolitionists compelled them to succumb, and vote for Rev. James Harlan, an anti-slavery man.

In the Illinois Legislature the Fusionists nominated Abram Lincoln, a Whig. They were able to command forty-five votes. Lincoln had always been a Whig, tried and true. Never flushed in the great party struggles.—Had talent and high reputation. Five anti-Nebraska Democrats refused to fuse and go into caucus. They were for Judge Trumbull, an abolition Democrat. Lincoln's friends swore like the army in Flanders—they never would stand it. But they did stand it, and on the ninth ballot the forty-five came over to the five and elected Lyman Trumbull. They surrendered gracefully.

There is a balance of power party in the Indiana Legislature, that will control the election of a Senator, should the two branch ever get into joint convention. George W. Julian, Matthew R. Hall, or A. L. Robinson, would stand a much better chance of an election before this Legislature, than J. G. Marshall, W. W. Thompson, O. H. Smith, or

G. G. Dunn. We mention the two latter names on account of their talents and standing—they are not candidates. This is the state of the case. The Senate have the choice of evils before them. They can postpone the election for two years, and refer the question again to the people, or they can let Indians be represented in the Senate for six years by a narrow-minded, mischievous-making, peace-disrupting Abolitionist.

(*We regret to learn that Gov. Johnson of Tennessee, and Gov. Powell of Kentucky cannot be with us on the 22d inst. on account of other engagements. Being engaged with matters connected with the Legislature, now about adjourning, Gov. Matteson cannot leave home. Gov. Medill of Ohio is expected.*

We publish below an admirable letter from Gov. Johnson to Gov. Wright, the sentiments of which are worthy of the man and the occasion.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 30, 1855.

Joseph A. Wright, Governor of Indiana:
My Dear Friend:—Your letter of the 17th inst., inviting me to visit the seat of Government on the 22nd day of February next, and while there partake of the "Hospitalities of the Executive mansion," was received in due time. To be invited by the patriotic and enterprising people of the rapidly growing State of Indiana, to pay them a visit in company with the distinguished gentlemen referred to in your letter, is highly gratifying, and, indeed, flattering; and it is the more so, coming as it does, from a political and highly esteemed personal friend.

It would be a source of ordinary pleasure to me to be there, and when there, without restraint, to participate freely and fully in the cultivation of those sentiments and principles the day is so well calculated to inspire, and which are shadowed forth in the farewell address of the father of his country, whose birthday you propose to commemorate; which address is so pregnant with warning, prophecy, and parental admonition, warning us alike, the North and South, the East and the West, against sectional jealousies and dissensions growing out of Geographical dispositions and the institutions peculiar to the several States composing our beautiful though complex form of Government.

There can be no occasion so suitable, and becoming as the 22d day of Feb., to more deeply and thoroughly impress the mind of the American people with the value and great importance of the truth, sentiments and enduring principles which are comprised in the farewell address of Washington to the people of the United States upon his retirement from public life.

Resolved, That in our system of government, free speech and open discussion are essential, not only for the purpose of consulting the public mind, but also, to secure a due responsibility to the people in regard to political action; and that all societies which deliberate and determine upon measures of public policy secretly, and apart from their fellow citizens, pursue a course which must become dangerous in a popular government, and will destroy in the end that fraternal feeling and sense of common interest so necessary amongst citizens of the same State or confederacy.

Resolved, That the establishment of religious freedom in this country was one of the great objects of the constitution of the United States, which provided no other qualification for office, in point of faith, than an oath to support that constitution, which prescribes "That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Any political combination, thereto, which seeks in any manner to attain these ends, thus prohibited, violates the spirit, although it may evade the letter, of the constitution, at fully and completely as the same were accomplished under the forms of law.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the idea of perpetual allegiance, determined by the accident of birth, as maintained by the monarchial governments of the Old world; that we hold to the right to leave our country and adopt another by an act of voluntary choice; that the power conferred on Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization is in the nature of a trust, which ought to be exercised in a reasonable manner; that it is reasonable and proper to require of an alien, before naturalization, such a preliminary residence, and such other evidence as will satisfactorily show that he intends to remain permanently among us—that he "sustains a good moral character, is attached to the principles of the constitution, at fully and completely as the same were accomplished under the forms of law.

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DAILY SENTINEL.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SATURDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

REVIEW.—Mr. KENNEDY & M^{rs}. Real Estate Agents.

REVIEW.—Mr. KENNEDY & M^{rs}. Real Estate Agents, have removed from No. 291 West Washington Street, to the Ramsey Building, adjoining the Palmer House, Washington Street.

Jan 17.

Mr. Kinnel's Education meets regularly at the Superior Court Room, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings each week, at 7 o'clock.

NOTES.—At the request of a large number of citizens, Mr. S. C. S. Jackson has consented to remain in the city until Saturday, Feb. 17th, and an early application is absolutely necessary, as he will most probably leave in the evening. Those in want of his celebrated "British Spectacles" must avail during that time, of the opportunity of their sale in this city.

NOTES.—An advertisement of MICHAEL SHIEL, for a Lecture for Baldwin.

REPORT OF DICK SLATER.—The Champion Dancer, R. H. Slater, takes a benefit this evening, at Sandford's Opera House, now performing at Washington Hall.

He is acknowledged to be the best negro dancer in the world, and is always received with rounds of applause, wherever he goes.

This evening he will appear in five dances.

The programme presented this evening is the best yet offered, embracing some of the choicest gems of the company. The Fireman's Chorus, Vilken and his Dunah, Black Buddies, etc., &c.

NOTES.—A new song has been composed by Robert Kyd, who will sing it perhaps a word or two, at the end of the evening.

NOTES.—A new version of the famous ballad, "The Jolly Roger," will be introduced this evening, and entitled the way.

old Song

Friends and foes have disagreed as to the history of the notorious pirate and murderer of the graves—Capt. Robert Kyd—who flourished in the seventeenth century. Perhaps the best version of his history is situated in the nautical drama which was presented at Yankee Robinson's Atheneum advertising, and which will be repeated again this evening.

This version represents Capt. Kyd as originally a supposed Lord, named Robert Lester, but so as when doubts of noble birth are raised by the Watch of Hell-Gate. Jealousy induced him to join a Pirate band, of which he became the Captain.

Sons of crime and blood on sea and land follow in succession. He finally meets with his last foes, Kate of Bellamont, the instrument to fulfill the Pirate's doom, who kills him and discovers the place where Kyd's treasure is buried.

The drama was brought out last evening at the Atheneum, in grand style. The scenery was the case with all of Wm. W.'s productions, was most excellent and appropriate to the piece.

The appearance of the two ships upon the stage and the conflict which ensued were effectively rendered, and were received with rounds of applause.

The concluding part of the drama where love and virtue triumph over error and vice, was admirably well performed. Indeed the comedy was unexceptionable, and has given satisfaction than any piece yet produced in this city—not excepting the Carpenter of Boston, which was an admitted triumph.

Those who wish to see the play should attend this evening, as it may be withdrawn after to-night.

Resolutions Adopted.

By Mr. Anthony as to the expediency of more effectually prohibiting by law, all lotteries.

By Mr. Tarkington, requiring the report of bill giving to County Boards, exclusive jurisdiction over the location of roads, and erection of bridges, and the vacation of the same.

By Mr. Brookshire, requiring the report of a bill providing for the enumeration of all the white male inhabitants of this State, over the age of 21 years.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Sage, a bill for the collection of the surplus revenue and other school funds.

By Mr. Freeland, an act to authorize the Commissioners of Swamp Lands to compensate for ditching and draining said lands.

By Mr. Crane, an act to make boats liable for wharfage.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the vote on the resolution making the bank question the special order for every afternoon, was reconsidered, and the resolution laid on the table.

A message from the Governor, announced, through his private Secretary, that he had signed and approved the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors. The members manifested their pleasure with applause.

Bills on their second reading were appropriately referred.

Bills on their Third Reading.

Bill to amend the act for the more uniform mode of doing township business. Passed.

Bill legalizing the filing of the original articles of corporate associations. Passed.

Bill relating to the reversal of judgments against convicts in the State Prison. Passed.

Bill authorizing the surrender of the certificates of State Stock. Passed.

Bill to provide for the confinement of insane persons running at large. Passed.

Bill to amend section 41 of the act to regulate the sale of Swamp Lands. Passed.

Bill to provide compensation to the agents of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, amending the law on that subject. Lost.

Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Woods, an act relating to the State Universities, appointing two Commissioners, supplemental to an act relating thereto.

On suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and referred.

Mr. Drew presented a petition on the subject of a Bank with Branches, which was referred.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, submitted a report of the management, condition, &c., of each of the Institutions.

On motion of Spann, the report was laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hawthorn reported back the bill requiring to be tenanted, and providing for stock killed on Railroads, recommending that it be laid on the table. Not concurred in.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Slater, the bill and pending amendment was referred to a select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cravens it was resolved that a Committee on Benevolent Institutions report to the Senate the names and number of Trustees or Commissioners whose term of office will expire before the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. Hendry reported a bill providing what property of widows shall be exempted from taxation.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIEY, February 16.

The House met.

Reports from Committee.

A large number of bills were reported back, some with amendments, in which the House concurred.

By Mr. Foul, Senate bill, relative to rail-

road companies changing their depots, reported back and indefinitely postponed.

By Mr. McConnell, bill reported to appro-

priate ten thousand dollars to aid the Masonic

Order to erect a monument on the battle

ground of Tippecanoe. The House refused

to suspend the rules to read the bill a second

time.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, the House took

up the orders of the day, with a determina-

tion to continue therein until the file were

cleared.

bills passed.

To enable railroad companies to settle with

mortgagors, by conveying to them part of their

roads, &c. To authorize assessors to correct

errors in the assessments of real estate. To

amend section 540 of the practice act. To pro-

vide for the punishment of persons interfering

with trains on railroads. To amend the 21st

section of the act defining duties of Justices,

so as to allow them mileage in making re-

tours.

Bills lost on their third reading.

To allow a docket fee of ten dollars to at-

torneys prosecuting in the Supreme Court; To

require appellants to the Supreme Court to

pay costs.

At 12 o'clock, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met.

A message from the Senate was received, and the bills reported read.

Mr. Stanton, on leave, offered a resolution

instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill prohibiting the use of common jails for

the purpose of confining persons arrested as

fugitives under the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Hester moved to lay it on the table—so

laid—Aye 16, noes 33.

Several resolutions were offered, none of

which were adopted.

Bills Passed.

Relative to the answer of defendants on ac-

counts for the recovery of lands. To authorize

the election of churchwardens and vestrymen,

and defining their duties. To reduce the width

of the Michigan road. To legalize all acts passed in 1853.

To authorize County Commissioners to sell lands in which the common school

funds have become invested. To prohibit

adults from betting with minors. To au-

thorize county Auditors to make out lists of

road taxes. To amend the act authorizing the

construction of plank roads. To cure defects

in the acknowledgments of deeds by public

officers, and in the execution of them by pri-

vate persons.

On motion of Mr. Larkin, the bill was ad-

vised to be referred to a select Committee.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16.—

The river has risen a little, but is not sufficient

to efficiently break up the ice, which is still

unbroken here, but is moving from below in

detachments. The gorge at Shustown is gone.

Dis派ches from Brownsville, just received,

say the ice is broken up there, and the river

is rising rapidly.

The weather is cloudy and cooler, but the

thaw still continues.

PITTSBURGH, FEB. 15.—

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MISCELLANEOUS.

STILL MUST WE HEAR!

Songs, must we hear? Must stop shop follow wide
In followed deep, to tell the wonders of their trade?
Shall poised handlets greet the wondering stare
Of every man of high birth?—and raise our voice and find
What words that shall serve to discuss the public mind?
We will write—men of Tipton bear
The pen, and write, and also an eye too dear;
Know that the Master's eye, and also an eye
That one sees such splendid goods as low,
And every day cheapen them may buy
As well as buy, and buy, and buy.

There is no town for miles around.

In which such goods does not shound;

You find them in Green, and Grecian,

And all the things in India, and in Italy,
Costs, pants and vests, all through from head to foot.

With undershirts and upper shirts, and socks and gloves
To boot.

And many a boy says they're on the track

For *Morrell and Williams' Store*,

And know they never saw such splendid goods as those before.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & CO.,

THE LEE HOOSIER CLOTHING STORE,
49 Washington street, Blake's Commercial Row

The Full Dressed Man.

(Full company, October 2, 1854.)

SOMETHING THAT ALL SHOULD KNOW.—Dr. H. H. HARRIS, Remover of Piles, and this wonderful and uncanny remedy for Dropsey, Jaundice, Nervous Fever, Impurities of the Blood, Inflammation, Convulsions, Pain in the Head, Breast, Stomach and Limbs, Female Diseases, and all kinds where an Apparatus or Purgative Medicine may be required.

By cleaning the skin, softening and creating a flow of pure and healthy blood.

Platynum, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn and Headache, Longevity and Melony, the prominent signs of old age, Dr. H. H. Harris' Apparatus or Purgative Medicine will vanquish all natural consequences of old age.

CORTIVENESS.

By cleansing the intestines in an easy and natural manner.

DIAHRRHEA AND CHOLERA:

By removing the sharp, red fluids by which these complaints are overcome.

expels the mucus.

By restoring to the diseased and languid circulation.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT:

By removing local inflammations on the muscles and joints, and purifying the system.

DROP-DROP & LURKERS:

By strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most effectively on those impure organs and hence purify the system, cure diseases, etc.

SCRAVES AND WOMEN:

By the perfect purity which they give to the blood.

Seborrhea, Eczema, &c.

Dr. H. H. HARRIS, by his own practice and personal effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, removes all malignant emanations and produces remarkable softness and purity of the skin.

It is a rare remedy for Fever and Aches, it has been procured by our Principal Agent, Daggett & Co., given entirely to the People's Medical Society, who may be procured at the price of \$1.00.

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